

If the amateur theatrical hug is dangerous, what must be said of the real article?

Can you name more than three people you have ever known who could tell a story well?

Don't waste any sympathy on Sully. He got exactly the dose of medicine his system needed.

Grim famine is beginning to stalk through parts of Russia and even the Toms cats are starving.

"True poverty is a blessing," said Father Huntington; and so it undoubtedly is; but ah—what is truth?

London's experts are only half right. It is not the biggest guns but the ability to use them that wins battles.

A Chicago alderman has just published a poem entitled "On Seeing a Robin." Yes, Chicago aldermen have changed.

If you must speculate be prudent. Don't plunge on margin until you have remembered to give a \$265,000 house to your wife.

Prince yuca-yowah-Fute-yala-f-Sabayousaw-Mohamed of Central Africa is lecturing in this country, but his name is not yet on every lip.

One sad thing about it is that the magazine editors will never ask Mr. Sully to write articles on the disadvantages of college education.

Patience, perseverance and practice will achieve wonders. Probably 5 per cent of our population can now pronounce Vladivostok without stuttering.

The juice of the rubber tree is 50 per cent water and 44 per cent rubber. The percentage of water is said to be much greater in the rubber trust.

Andrew Carnegie says that the captain of industry who seeks a board of dollars is of a low type. What a blessed thing is reform!—Philadelphia Ledger.

The "displaced mine" seems to be about as unpleasant for the Russians at Port Arthur as the "salted mine" was for the gulleus in the earlier days of the West.

Jiji is the name of the leading newspaper of Japan. It requires a pretty long stretch of the imagination to find that no Japanese breakfast can be complete without Jiji.

Asked what impressed him most in this country, W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, replied: "The fat Irishmen; we have none at home." Come over, the rest of you, and fatten up!

Gold deposits have been discovered in Tibet. This being the case, the Grand Llama may as well get ready to move out. England can't let Tibet lie around unused any longer.

"Do I like America as well as I did in former years?" says Patti. "O, no; the country has changed so much, and, really, it has not changed for the better." Just like Patti's voice.

The people would like clean money, no doubt, but they are willing to put up with badly soiled currency rather than not have it. The \$10 bill microbe isn't so very abhorrent, after all.

Various gentlemen who at one time or another have thought they could buy up all the wheat in the world will find the account of Mr. Sully's experience more thrilling than a detective story.

If a gallon of gasoline will run an automobile 20 miles and gasoline costs 15 cents a gallon, how long will it take you to save up money enough to buy a second-hand peff-peff-peff machine?

Mr. Kubelik's experience with a German audience differs from similar ones of some of our violinists in that sticks, stones, cabbages and eggs were not intended as a reflection upon his playing.

When the busy American reads that the census of India, just taken, shows a population of 294,000,000, or four times that of the United States, he just naturally can't help wondering how they all get a living.

"The main business of the child," avers Principal Watt, "is to grow." It is the opinion of many experienced parents that the main business of the male child is to eat. Growth is merely secondary and incidental.

John O. Heald of Orange, having offered a prize of \$100 for the words and music of a song that will best exemplify the true Yale spirit, poets will now rack their brains for a stirring phrase to rhyme with "T. H. with Harvard!"

Ketty Green having recently renounced \$4 a week rooms and purchased a handsome house in New York with art gallery and music room attachments, it is now in order for Russell Sage to design for himself a marble palace.



Spring Hat Trimming.

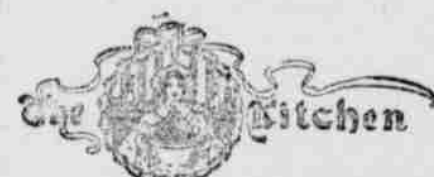
Leather strapping is a popular trimming for spring hats. The simplest of sailors have no other decoration than a band of leather and a buckle, while the more pretentious affairs are strapped around the crowns, brims are caught up or down, wings and quills are held in place, and even bows are made secure, all with the aid of dainty straps of leather and brass buckles. The same form of decoration may be seen on the newest spring suits. Cuffs, collars and belt of bright colored leather make an elegant as well as simple trimming, and a very beautiful effect may be obtained by having the leather stamped with a conventional pattern in gold and using gold buttons.

Child's Double-Breasted Coat.

The double-breasted closing circular capes and box-plaited back are characteristic features of this nobby little coat, which may be used for either boys or girls. It is a style that is particularly becoming and one that will not go out in one season. The coat is



shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and one of the capes may be omitted if desired. The strapping down the front gives a pretty finish, and may be covered by braid like that on capes, if one chooses. These little military coats are among the newest designs and are deservedly popular. The coat is particularly full and has a style about it that can not be had in the everyday modes. Red lady's cloth or corduroy with white or black stitchings and gun-metal buttons would make an attractive design. Other desirable selections which will find favor are velvet, melton, jersey cloth or peau de soie, if a heavy coat is not desired.



Don't allow grease to burn on the outside of your frying pan.

Kettles may be thoroughly cleaned by boiling potato peelings in them, says the Chicago News.

Never put a table linen that has fruit stains into the hot soapuds. It sets the stain.

Don't throw or drain vegetables in the sink. It will necessitate your calling the plumber, as pieces will get into the pipes.

To have a custard pie of an even, nice brown when baked, sprinkle a little sugar over the top just before putting into the oven.

When cooking green vegetables a small particle of soda added to the boiling water just before putting in the vegetables will keep them in fresh color.

New Style for Trimming.

One material laid on another by way of trimming is a marked feature of the fashion of the day. Cloth bands of applique designs of cloth on velvet gowns, or the precise reverse, velvet cut out in points or patterns laid upon cloth, or silk used for edging cloth, or bands of cloth, looking a little out of place in themselves, but indubitably up to date, on silk skirts—here is a fancy of the moment which is likely to maintain its popularity. Such decoration is seen on the capes or collars or pelerines of the bodies, as well as in the shape of bands round or down the skirts. In the last mentioned situation, too, scallops of the material of the gown, bound round with the trimming fabric, as, for instance, cloth edged with silk, are adopted. Ribbon makes good strappings or bands, and can be had in such variety that there is no difficulty in meeting the requirements in the way of color or relief of the dress material. Bands of embroidery are often applied to smarten a blue serge dress.

Tempting Outlook for Spring.

Ribbon embroidery is much used as a trimming for the fancy separate waist. Some dainty design often decorates the front of the blouse or outlines the deep yoke. Shirred ribbon if formed in artistic designs and pretty effects, are obtained by having the ribbon the same color as the blouse, only a tint lighter or darker. Silk voile, Swiss embroidered mull, ombre

chiffon, lace and printed Brussels net, as well as the new soft taffeta with a mossaline finish, are the materials most used for the blouses which are now being worn. A little later on the lingerie blouse will outrival all others. It will be a mass of fine lace and hand embroidery, and for its foundation the finest India lawn, organdie and batiste will be used. Very many of the blouses button up the back and are made with a deep yoke and cuffs.



Tassels hang from every point. Gold and silver appear in laces for spring.

Braiding of all kinds is used extravagantly.

Stockings positively must match the gown, says fashion.

The newest raincoats are very smartly made of men's suitings.

Strawberries appear on a few frocks and they are generally hand-made.

Russian embroidery is here for a long stay, possibly the entire summer.

The trimming on the full skirt is nearly always put on in running-about lines.

Hand-painted lace is going to be worn by those who can afford perishable things.

A new trimming is a braid which is made of punched velvet with satin ribbon run through the openings.

Earrings Worn Again.

The wearing of earrings is a custom that should be adopted with caution and the form of the earrings left very much to the individual taste of the wearer. They have never quite gone out of fashion, and they certainly have not quite come in. A tall woman can wear longer styles than a short one, and perhaps the increased height of the English women will give an impetus to the wearing of longer earrings.

Americans have a great predilection for them. Parisians are stiff in their appreciation. At present it is pearls and diamonds that are most worn, and some women are wearing odd ones, a white pearl in one ear and a pink one in the other, or a white and a black one. Pear-shaped pearls are well suited to earrings. Studs of colored stones, quite minute, are a favorite style of fashionable earrings.



Wood alcohol rubbed on a polished table stained or marred by a hot dish will restore the finish if followed by a polishing with linseed oil. The odor of wood alcohol is not pleasing, but it is cheaper than medicinal alcohol.

As starch is very apt to rot clothes they should be washed, rough dried without starch and pressed out smoothly when they are laid away for the winter.

To remove panes of glass lay soft soap over the putty which holds them and after a few hours the putty, however hard, will become soft and easy to scrape away.

The Spring Fashions.

In the spring fashions it is interesting to see the two varying types of skirts which will be worn. There is the trotteur skirt, one inch from the



Violet crepe de chine, with lace dyed to match. Bow and girdle of deeper, violet velvet. Hat of violet spangles, with purple tips.

ground and shorter, which is the acknowledged fashionable skirt for general everyday knock-about wear. And then there is the soft, full, trailing skirt for dress occasions, with its introduction of plaits and shirrs and gathers. With the short skirt it is imperative that the foot has an up-to-date appearance, and every girl who wears the walking skirt knows this and is acting accordingly. That's why shoes are interesting her more than ever before. The new Oxford tie is



made without a tongue this spring. It is of kid or patent leather, with a sensible, prettily shaped Cuban heel, and ribbons are used instead of shoe laces. Some of these ties have but four big eyelets—two on either side of the shoe—and the ribbon used is wide and ties in a big bow.—Woman's Home Companion.

Gown of Mixed Colors.

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stitched tabs of white cloth. The bodice is draped and crossed at the bottom, forming all the girdle there is.

The gumpie is of gumpure, and over this is a deep cape like shoulder collar, opening widely in front and finished around the neck with a band of the white cloth, forming straps in front. The sleeves, very full at the bottom, are drawn into wristbands of the white cloth.

Decorating Skirts.

Skirts are no longer decorated with patches of trimming in the way of applications of lace or of passementerie, or with streamers of any sort. The correct style is to place all the decoration around the hem. Two stitched folds of taffeta silk the exact shade of the gown sewed on half an inch apart make a pretty finish on even the thinnest fabrics. For heavier cloths an unstitched band of velvet seven or eight inches wide headed by tucks of the cloth is a new French idea for the bottom of skirts.

Styles that Demand Taste.

Some beautiful effects have been arrived at with shot taffetas, decorated with floral patterns in silk and chenille. Such trimmings, however, are apt to look old fashioned unless they be very cleverly manipulated. Still they play a part in the fashions of today and to-morrow and therefore have to be considered.

Chocolate Wafers.

One cup brown sugar, one cup granulated sugar, one cup butter, one egg, one cup grated chocolate, one teaspoonful vanilla; sifted flour to make stiff. Roll thin. One may use two-thirds cup good cocoa and a pinch of soda instead of chocolate, but don't use soda or baking powder with the chocolate.



Royal blue peau de sole revers and cuffs of emerald green panne velvet and white lace. Blue panne velvet hat, with green parrot.

Yankees Liked in Cairo

The American colony in Cairo consists of the consul general and his staff, three judges of the international courts, a number of missionaries and one barkeeper, who is said to be the most popular man in Cairo.

Our eminent fellow citizen, Patrick Sheedy, was engaged in business here for several seasons, and had sumptuous gambling rooms in the rear of Sheppard's Hotel, which were highly appreciated and well patronized by a large portion of the natives as well as the foreign population, but several scandals among the officers of the British garrison having reached the ears of Lord Cromer, the police raided the place, confiscated Mr. Sheedy's professional paraphernalia and closed him out.

The chief of police took the trouble to address a letter to the United States consul general requesting that Mr. Sheedy be expelled from the country, and was doubtless surprised to learn that such a proceeding was impossible among Americans.

It is the popular opinion that Mr. Sheedy ran a "square game," and he himself declares that he never had the slightest difficulty with the pashas or the beys, or the Greeks, or the Jews, or the tourist, but that every British officer who dropped a shilling squealed.

There used to be a large number of Americans here. Upon the recommendation of Gen. Sherman sixty graduates of West Point, more than half of them ex-confederates, came over here in 1870 and 1871 by invitation from Ismail, the spendthrift khedive, and organized the Egyptian army.

Gen. Charles E. Stone was the chief of staff, and he is remembered with great respect by everybody. In fact, our American soldiers left an excellent reputation, and the British have profited largely by their experience and example. The British have reaped the crop they sowed.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Past Master in Crime

The old man, James Read, whom Detectives Collins and Waters of the L. Division succeeded on Saturday in sending to six months' hard labor, was reputed to be one of the most expert and, in his heyday, the most successful, pickpocket in London. On the proceeds of his profession he used to drive in a brougham.

Read is in his seventieth year. Tall, elegantly dressed always, with venerable white beard and glossy silk hat, he was sometimes mistaken for a peer of the realm. When he spoke the deception was the greater, for his voice was clear and cultivated.

He was once a master tailor in the West End, but for many years he has netted large sums in consequence of his mania for collecting other people's purses. He was an earnest patron of fashionable bazars, weddings and other ceremonies and functions attended by crowds of wealthy women. As the detectives said, another of his schemes was to follow bishops at confirmation services.

To all these affairs it was his custom to drive up in his brougham. Then, in the rare cases, when suspicion fell upon him, he possibly escaped on such strong evidence of respectability as the possession of a private carriage. It is believed that to that end he has always made his own clothes, and they were perfectly provided for his needs. His covert coat could be apparently hanging over his wrist, yet so arranged was it with slits that his hand would be gliding through the center of it all the time in and out of other people's pockets.

The departure of the Continental boats in the holiday season also attracted him. He was a man of considerable education, and so great was his gift of assumed dignity that often, even when caught almost red-handed, he would escape the consequences by the aid of his plausible tongue. It was in a large measure due to him that the backs of outside seats on London omnibuses had to be altered.—London News.

High Railways in Peru

One of the most interesting trips afforded by the present transportation facilities of Peru is that over the Oroya railroad, which now runs from Callao to the gold fields of Cerro de Pasco. It is considered one of the wonders of the Peruvian world, and the original contract was taken by Mr. Melgares at \$27,000,000 in bonds at 75. It is certainly the greatest feat of railroad engineering in either hemisphere, and as a specimen of American enterprise and workmanship it suffers nothing by comparison. It was begun in 1870 and finished in 1876, an additional work has since been done on it. Commencing in Callao, it ascends the narrow valley of the Rimac, rising nearly 5,000 feet in the first forty-six miles.

Thence it goes through the intricate gorges of the Sierras till it tunnels

the Andes at an altitude of 15,045 feet, the highest point in the world where a piston rod is moved by steam. The wonder is doubled on remembering that the elevation is reached in seventy-eight miles.

One of the most remarkable things in connection with this road is that between the coast and summit there is not an inch of down grade. The difficulties encountered in its construction were extreme—landslides, falling boulders, sorche (or the difficulty of breathing in high altitudes), and verruca, a disease known only along the line of this road, characterized by a species of warts breaking out all over the body and bleeding.

About 8,000 workmen were engaged at one time and between 7,000 and 8,000 persons died or were killed in the construction of the road.

"Justice" Was His Motto

Representative Bede of Minnesota is among the best of story tellers, and his friends regret that he is not oftener in evidence in the cloak rooms. One of his latest is this:

"Many years ago there lived in Minnesota an eccentric justice of the peace, but who was thoroughly honest and who tried to do justice in adjudicating differences between his neighbors. The old gentleman had a decided hatred for the quirks and quibbles of law, and not infrequently he rendered his decisions without regard to the legal points laid down by eminent jurists.

"In a certain case before him it was shown that justice was on the side of the plaintiff, but he had slept on his rights until he had legally lost them. The attorney for the defense

called the justice's attention to this fact and cited a decision of the supreme court to sustain him.

"The attorney brought forth volume after volume and read the authorities.

"You can stop where you are," said the old justice, as he pulled off and rubbed his spectacles, "for I am satisfied that such a decision was made by the supreme court, but I want to say that if that court sees fit to make a fool of itself it is no reason why I should. It is my opinion that the supreme court is a nuisance—yes, a miserable nuisance—and I overrule its decision on this point and give judgment for the plaintiff. Justice is justice, sir, in this court, and to the devil with the higher tribunal."—Washington Times.

Horse Saved Two Lives

A Malden physician had an adventure some time ago which he does not care to repeat, although it gave him a much higher appreciation of the intelligence of his pet driving horse than he had previously entertained. He was returning home from visiting a patient late at night, in company with a clergyman, when the horse stopped short at one of the most dangerous grade crossings within the city's limits. Absorbed in lively conversation with his clerical friend, and seeing no gate down, he mechanically touched the horse with the whip and urged it by his voice to go forward, but the spirited animal once would not respond, and, instead of obeying, stopped briskly aside and turned his head as far as possible from the train, which just then

whizzed by at the rate of forty miles an hour. It was a close call for the occupants of the carriage, who sat breathless through the moments of terrible suspense, but the horse maintained its attitude of a half circle until the danger was past. It seems that the gatekeeper was asleep at his post, and had neglected his duty, but the delicate ears of the horse had detected the sound of the coming train and had rightly interpreted it as the signal of a danger to be avoided. Both men were firmly convinced that they owed their lives, under Providence, to the intelligent use the animal made of its former experiences with grade crossings, and nothing but a fair "dough east" with a radium mine on it would now tempt its owner to part with it.—Boston Transcript.